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A
G U I D E
TO THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
S A L I S B U R Y.

WITH A PARTICULAR
A C C O U N T
OF THE LATE
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS MADE THEREIN,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
James Wyatt, Esq.

By WILLIAM DODSWORTH,
VERGER OF THE CATHEDRAL.

SALISBURY:
PRINTED BY B. C. COLLINS.
M.DCC.XCII.

C. U. I. E.
ADVERTISEMENT

CALIFORNIA CHURCH

For the purpose of improving the moral and
intellectual condition of the community, and
of promoting the cause of Christianity, the
Church of Christ in California has been
organized.

The object of the Church is to promote the
cause of Christianity, and to improve the
moral and intellectual condition of the
community.

The Church is organized for the purpose of
promoting the cause of Christianity, and
of improving the moral and intellectual
condition of the community.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM the late great Improvements made in SALISBURY CATHEDRAL (under the direction of the Honourable and Right Reverend SHUTE BARRINGTON, late Lord Bishop of Sarum, and the Reverend the Dean and Chapter, aided by the voluntary Contributions of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the Diocese; and executed by that celebrated Architect Mr. WYATT) it is humbly presumed that the following GUIDE to the same will not be deemed unnecessary. The Compiler has given an History and Description of this ancient Structure, with an Account of its Monuments, which he has selected from the best Accounts published. The late Improvements he has progressively attended to, which he has endeavoured to describe. To which is added, an Abridgement of the Lives of the Bishops of Sarum, &c.

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A
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CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
SALISBURY.

P A R T I.

*An History of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL; with an Account
of its Translation from OLD SARUM.*

IN giving an account of this Cathedral, it will be necessary to go back to one of earlier date, upon the ruins of which this was founded. The first was built at Old Sarum, about a mile north of the present city, by Bishop Hermon, who lived in the time of the Conqueror. In 1075 a synod was held at London, by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in which it was ordered, that Bishops Sees should be removed from villages and obscure places, to cities and towns of note. This occasioned many removes; and particularly Hermon, Bishop of Sherborne, translated the episcopal seat from thence to Sarum. When he had fixed his

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residence

residence there, he began a new Cathedral, which he did not live to finish. Osmund, his successor, was Lord of Say, in Normandy, and made, by King William, Earl of Dorset, and High Chancellor:—He was a man of unblemished life and great wisdom; and, as such, was of the Conqueror's privy council:—He perfected the Church, and procured, at great prices, the best singers, and most learned clergy:—He himself did not think it beneath the episcopal dignity to transcribe, bind, and illuminate books; promoting letters, as he did virtue, by his example. His charter to the Church of Sarum bears date the 5th of April, 1091, at Hastings, where William Rufus, in the 4th of his reign, confirmed it.

On the 5th of April, in the next year, 1092, Osmund, assisted by Walkline, Bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath, solemnly dedicated the Church; but the Belfry was burnt down by lightning, which was esteemed an omen of the short duration of the Church itself. On account of its ill situation, and the incivilities of the soldiery, Bishop Poore began to think of a removal: the clergy could not make their processions without insults from the garrison; nor could the pious frequent the Church so often, and in such numbers, as the Monks wished, therefore they were the first to consult about a removal, which in the end they accomplished.

We are the better able to be accurate as to this transaction, by having an account of it drawn up by William de Wanda, Precentor of the Church of Sarum at the
very

very time, and who was also an actor in the affair.—
Mr. Price published the manuscript a few years ago.

Bishop Herbert, in the reign of Richard I. held frequent consultations with his clergy on the subject of a removal; and the affair was so far advanced by his diligence, that a plot of ground was pitched upon very convenient for the purpose. The King gave his consent.—The prelate had large temporal possessions, and yet the undertaking appeared so great and expensive, that it was deferred for the present. Afterwards this Bishop was stripped of his estates, when King John, to revenge himself for the Pope's interdict, confiscated the revenues of the clergy.

In 1217, the King and Herbert being dead, and Cardinal Gualo being Legate, Richard Poore was, by the Pope's authority, translated from Chichester to Sarum. This Bishop had evinced his loyalty to Henry III. when Lewis, the French King's son, attempted to settle himself on the English throne; he was particularly pleasing to the Legate, whom he much assisted in administering ecclesiastical affairs, so that his interest was sufficient to obtain the King's and Legate's consent for a removal. Accordingly, in 1218, a special messenger was dispatched from the Dean and Chapter to Rome, who, besides carrying letters from Gualo, framed upon an inquisition taken by him concerning the matter, was to lay open the necessities of the church, the distresses of the clergy, and the inconvenience of their situation. He succeeded so well that he returned in a short time with the following Bull.

The POPE'S BULL of TRANSLATION.

HONORIUS, Bishop, servant of servants of God; To our Reverend Brother Richard, Bishop, and to our beloved sons the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, health and apostolical benediction:—

My sons, the Dean and Chapter, it having been heretofore alledged before us on your behalf, that forasmuch as your Church is built within the compass of the fortification of Sarum, it is subject to so many inconveniences and oppressions, that you cannot reside in the same without great corporal peril; for being situated on a lofty place, it is as it were continually shaken by the collision of the winds, so that whilst you are celebrating the divine offices, you cannot hear one another, the place is so noisy; and besides, the persons resident there, suffer such perpetual oppressions, that they are hardly able to keep in repair the roof of the Church, which is constantly torn by tempestuous winds; they are also forced to buy water at as great a price, as would be sufficient to purchase the common drink of that country, nor is there any access open to the same without the licence of the Castellán; so that it happens that on Ash-Wednesday, when the Lord's Supper is administered, at the time of synods, and celebration of orders, and on other solemn days, the faithful being willing to visit the said Church, entrance is denied them by the keepers of the castle, alledging that thereby the fortress is in danger: Besides, you have not there houses sufficient for you, wherefore you are forced to rent several

veral houses of the laity; and that, on account of these and other inconveniences, many absent themselves from the service of the said Church. We therefore, willing to provide for the exigency, did give our mandate to our beloved son Gualo, Priest, Cardinal of St. Martin, Legate of the Apostolical See, by our letters, diligently and carefully to enquire into the truth of, and concerning the premises, and other matters relating thereto, by himself or others, as he should see expedient, and faithfully to intimate unto us what he should find.

And whereas he hath transmitted unto us, closely sealed up under his seal, depositions of the witnesses hereupon admitted, we have caused the same to be diligently inspected by our chaplain, who hath found the matters that were laid before us, concerning the inconveniences before-mentioned, to be sufficiently proved; therefore the truth by his faithful report being more evident, we do, by the authority of these presents, grant unto you free power to translate the said Church to another more convenient place; but saving to every person, as well secular as ecclesiastical, his right, and the privileges, dignities, and all the liberties of the said Church, and to remain in their state and *force*. And it shall not be lawful for any one, in any sort, to infringe the tenor of this our grant, or to presume rashly to oppose the same; and if any one shall presume to attempt it, be it known to him, that he will incur the indignation of the Almighty God, and of the Blessed Saints, Peter and Paul his Apostles.—Dated at the Lateran,

Lateran, the fourth of the Calends of April, in the second year of our Pontificate.

Having thus obtained liberty to remove, the next thing to be deliberated on, was how to raise a sum adequate to the probable expence; But this was settled by the following

D E C R E E.

To all children of our holy mother church, as well present as future, to whom this present writing shall come, Richard, by divine permission, the humble servant of the Church of Sarum, and Adam de Ivelcestre, the Dean of the same place, and the Chapter of Sarum, health in the Lord.

Free power being granted us by our most holy father Pope Honorius, to translate the Church of Sarum to a more commodious place, because of the many inconveniences and oppressions to which it is subject, and of which sufficient proof hath been made before him, as in the foregoing writing more fully is contained, we have caused a general convocation of the Canons of Sarum, and all by themselves, (for the major part) or Proctors, being resident in the Chapter, and the votes and the inclinations of every one being diligently examined, it was unanimously answered by all and every one, that it was above all things useful and expedient that the Church should be translated to a more commodious place, and thereto they all unanimously consented; and when the costs and charges which the translation

lation and the construction of the new fabric required were there and by them treated of, (since a community can accomplish that thing more effectually and speedily, which a single person sometimes attempts without effect) they all and every one promised freely and with a willing mind to assist in the building the new fabric, according to their prebendal estates, continually for seven years, in the terms following:—

“We do all and singular voluntarily oblige ourselves by this our present writing, both strengthened by the seal of the Chapter, and corroborated also by the subscription of each and every one of us, appointing by our common provision four terms, in which, every year to the seventh, we will pay, without contradiction and without fraud, the fourth part of the money annually promised to be applied towards the building, and (by the grace of God) the finishing of our *fabric*; and these are the terms, the first on the Feast of All Saints, the second on the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, the third on the Ascension of our Lord, and the fourth on *Lammas-day*: And the payment of the said promised money is to be made in the Chapter of Sarum, at the aforesaid terms, to them, who on the part of the Bishop and Chapter, shall be deputed for this purpose.—Done in the year of the Incarnation of the Word, 1218, in the second year of our Pontificate, in the Chapter of Sarum, on the day of the Saint Processus and Martinianus.”

The next year a wooden chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the Virgin Mary, at the close of
Easter,

Easter, and on the feast of Trinity the Bishop celebrated divine service in it, and consecrated a cemetery.

On the 12th of August, 1219, it was decreed, that the translation should be made on the feast of All-Souls next following by them who were willing and able; others taking care of the building: and they further decreed, that the heirs of the first builders only, as well Canons as Vicars, should receive two parts of the value of what should be built, the third part being yielded for the lands, the collation and appointment of the houses after the first sale of the vacant houses to be left to the Bishop; but the family of the deceased person who first built, or the persons to whom the said two parts were assigned by the deceased, were to remain in possession of the houses till satisfaction was made of the aforesaid price.

Preachers were appointed, who were to disperse themselves into different parts to collect the contributions of the pious towards the work.

In 1220, on the 28th of April, the foundation of the new Church was laid: the Bishop expected the King, Legate, and Archbishop of Canterbury, and made a grand entertainment and preparations for their reception: but the King was then at Shrewsbury, making a treaty with the Welchmen: however, many Lords, and great multitudes of common people attended, when the Bishop, after service was ended, laid the first stone for Pope Honorius; the second for the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the third for himself: then William Longespee, Earl of Sarum, who was present,

present, laid the fourth stone; and his Countess, Elaide Vitri, the fifth; and after these the Dean and Chapter, and many others.

The Nobility soon returning from Wales, came to Sarum and laid stones, binding themselves to a contribution for seven years.

Bishop Poore, finding the fabric, in 1225, so far advanced that divine service might conveniently be performed in it, commanded the Dean to summon all the Canons to be present at the first celebration of service therein: the Bishop in consequence came on the vigil of St. Michael, which happened to be on a Sunday, and in the morning consecrated three altars: the first in the east part, in honour of the Trinity and All-Saints; on which, from henceforward, the mass of the Virgin was to be sung every day.

The Bishop offered for the use of that altar three silver basons, and two silver candlesticks, which were bequeathed by Lady Gundira de Warrenna to the Church of Sarum. Moreover the Bishop gave of his own property to the Clerks who were to say mass, thirty marks of silver a year, until so much was settled upon them in certain rents.

Then he dedicated another altar in the north part of the church in honour of St. Peter and the rest of the Apostles; and a third in the south part to Stephen and the other martyrs.

There were present Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry, Archbishop of Dublin; Richard, Bishop of Durham; Joceline, Bishop of Bath; Ralph de

Nevil, Bishop of Chichester; Benedict, Bishop of Rochester; the Bishop of Eureux, in Normandy; Richard, Bishop of Sarum; and Otto, the Pope's Nuncio.

On the Thursday after St. Michael the King came, and Hubert de Burgh, his Justice, to the Church, and heard mass; the King offered ten marks of silver, and one piece of silk, and granted to Sarum a yearly fair, to be computed from the Assumption of the Virgin to the octaves of the Assumption, including eight days compleat.

The Justice, Hubert, presented a text, or volume of the Old and New Testament, adorned with precious stones, and the relicts of many saints.

The Bishop obtained that the principal altar should remain with him for seven years, and the oblations to go for the use of the fabric, except the ornaments, which were to remain in the Church; and that after the expiration of this time the offerings should go to the common use.

King Henry at this time occasionally resided at Clarendon, from whence he and Hubert came at Christmas, on the day of Innocents, and offered a ring set with a ruby, one piece of silk, and a gold cup weighing ten marks.

On the feast of Trinity, in the year 1226, the bodies of Osmund, Roger, and Joceline, were removed from Old and interred in the Cathedral of New Sarum.

These were the most memorable transactions relative to the Cathedral, recorded in the MS. of William de Wanda.

The

The founder of the Church, Bishop Poore, was removed to the see of Durham in 1228, and was succeeded by Robert Bingham: he applied to the finishing the Cathedral, which he could not compleat, though he sat near twenty years, leaving his Church burthened with a debt of 1700 marks.

Bishop Bingham was succeeded by William of York, who was consecrated 1247; he died 1256, and was succeeded by Bishop Bridport, who finished the Cathedral; it was consecrated the 30th of September, 1258, in the presence of King Henry III, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a great number of the nobility and prelates; and according to an account then delivered to the King, it cost 40,000 marks the building.

P A R T II.

An Account of the ARCHITECTURE *of* SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, *selected from the Observations of* SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN *and* Mr. PRICE.

THE whole pile is large and magnificent; and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture in the age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a cross, upon the intersection of which stands a tower and steeple of stone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the nave; and founded upon four pillars and arches of the intersection. Between the steeple and the east end is another crossing of the nave, which on the west side only has no aisles; the main body is supported on pillars with aisles annexed, and buttresses without the aisles, from whence arise bows, or flying buttresses, to the walls of the nave, which are concealed within the timber-roof of the aisles.

The roof is almost as sharp as an equilateral triangle, made of small timber, after the ancient manner, without principal rafters. The whole Church is vaulted
with

with chalk between arches and cross-springers only, after the ancient manner, without orbs and tracery, except under the tower, where the springers divide, and represent a sort of tracery: this appears to have been a later work and executed by some later hand; the judgment of the first architect is justly to be commended for many things beyond what we find in divers gothic fabrics of later date, which though more elaborate with nice and small works, yet want the natural beauty that arises from proportion of the first dimensions.

In our Cathedral the length, breadth, and height of the naves and aisles, and every part of the building, bear a just and due proportion to one another; the pillars and the spaces between them are well suited to the height of the arches; the mouldings are decently mixed with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which, unless admirably good, glut the eye; as in music too much division cloy the ear.

The windows are not too great, nor yet the light obstructed with many mullions and transoms of tracery work; which was the bad taste of the next age: our artist knew that nothing could add beauty to light; he trusted in a stately and rich plainness, which the marble shafts * gave to his work; for pillars they cannot be

* These shafts, it is supposed, were fixed in after the work was raised, and in a manner settled, as may be found by observing, that the marble bases and capitals of the pillars have a socket in each for receiving the small shafts, which are run in with lead, instead of being fixed with mortar.

called,

called, because they are so long and slender, and generally bear nothing, but are added only for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and decently fastened with brass: these pillars appear to be much greater than they are; for the shafts of marble which encompass them seem to fill out the pillar to a proportionable bulk, but indeed bear little or nothing, and some of them that are pressed, break and split; but this appears no where to such a degree as under the steeple, which being four hundred feet high, is borne by four pillars, and therefore, from a fear of overburthening them, the inside of the tower for forty feet high above the nave, is made with a slender hollow work of pillars and arches; nor has it any buttresses. The spire itself is but nine inches thick, though the height be above one hundred and fifty feet.

Almost all the Cathedrals of the Gothic form are weak and defective in the poise of the vault of the aisles; as for the vaults of the nave, they are on both sides equally supported and propped up from spreading by the bows, or flying buttresses, which rise from the outward walls of the aisles: but for the vaults of the aisles, they are indeed supported on the outside by the buttresses, but inwardly have no other stay than the pillars themselves; which, (as they are usually proportioned) if they stood alone, without the weight above, could not possibly resist the spreading of the aisles: indeed the great impending load of the walls and vaulting of the nave, seem as if it would confine the pillars in their perpendicular station, so as to render

der inward buttments unnecessary; but experience hath shewn the contrary, and there is scarce any Gothic cathedral that I have seen, wherein I have not observed the pillars to yield and bend inwards from the weight of the vault of the aisles.

Sir Christopher then proceeds to point out the defects in the tower and spire, and minutely describes the method he took in plumbing them. The declination he supposes to be twenty-seven inches one half to the south, and seventeen inches one half to the west, and concludes, "I cannot say that this trial will conclude to an inch, but it is sufficient to shew that it declines considerably to the south-west, from the great settlement of that pillar. I could wish that an exact trial were made, (by moving away some timber within,) of plumbing it from the top to the floor of the Church, and that this trial was often repeated, at some distance of time, to see if it continued to decline; for if it stand at a stay, there is yet no great fear of danger, in my opinion: But if it proceed in its motion considerably, it will be then high time to seek for a remedy; for by reason of the thinness of the spire, in proportion to its height, I dare not be assured it will stand so long as to decline so much more as it hath gone already; therefore, for some years, it should be plumbed, and a register kept. If the foundation settle no farther, (as possibly it will not,) it is undoubtedly secure enough.— The foundation is, by the care of the artist in its mixture of composition, and by time, so consolidated, that it deserves great commendation; nor is it probable that

it

it is injured by water, notwithstanding its low situation, because it is most likely to have been built upon the springs."

The walls and buttresses are composed of Chilmark stone, (little inferior to Portland,) brought from a village of that name at twelve miles distance. The pillars and shafts, both for use and ornament, are of Purbeck marble; but with this difference, the pillars which bear the weight lie in their natural form, as found in the quarry; the shafts for ornament have their form inverted, which makes them subject to split, or cleave asunder, where they support any weight at all. The push and support of the vaultings answer nearly to an equilateral triangle. The groins and principal ribs are of Chilmark stone, but the shell, or vaulting between them, is of hewn stone and chalk mixed, on the top of which is laid a coat of mortar and rubble, a consistence which was probably ground together and poured on hot; by this the whole is so cemented together, as to become all of one entire substance. This composition is very remarkable, somewhat resembling the pumice stone, being porous and light, by which it contributes prodigiously to the strength of the whole, and at the same time is the least in weight of any contrivance that perhaps was ever used. Fine parapet walls encompass the whole building; and the quantity of timber in the several roofs, according to a moderate computation of it laid before the Lords of the Treasury in the year 1737, amounts to 2641 tons of oak.

The

The DIMENSIONS of its PRINCIPAL PARTS.

LENGTHS.

FEET.

The extreme outside from west to east	—	480
Ditto inside	— — —	452
From the extreme west to the center of the tower	—	235
Ditto inside	— — —	217
From the center of the tower to that of the east cross	—	96

WIDTHS.

Extreme outside of the grand cross, south and north	—	232
Ditto inside	— — —	209
Extreme of the west front	— — —	115
Ditto of the body, or three aisles	— — —	102
Nave between pillar and pillar	— — —	34½
Side aisles of ditto	— — —	17½
Extreme of the tower	— — —	51
Ditto inside	— — —	33

HEIGHTS.

From the pavement to the extreme top	—	400
Ditto to the top of the capstone, or ball	—	387
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the tower	—	207
Ditto to the extreme top of the west front	—	130
Ditto to the top of the vaulted cieling of the nave	—	84
Ditto to the cieling of the aisles	—	38

Mr. Price having given the different dimensions of this stately pile, proceeds to describe the defects that might have been occasioned on account of its low situation; and concludes thus; "Notwithstanding the Church has received various injuries, yet no very considerable ones can be proved to have been occasioned by water; neither are the fractures, which are now to

be accounted for, owing to that, though it is an intolerable inconvenience. There are many causes conspiring with length of time to produce such defects; the most material of which seems to be, that the Church was at first compleated without a tower or spire, and that both these are the work of some other architect, to aggrandize the stately fabric. This suggestion was partly pointed out by Sir Christopher Wren: and first, by searches into, and careful inspections upon the nature of the work, we shall find that the Cloister, Chapter-house, and Muniment-house contiguous to the Church, were not begun till it was considerably advanced, because the stone-work is not banded together, as it must have been had all been carried on at the same time. The latter being built up against the former, makes it probable at least that the Church was begun, and considerably advanced in height by Bishop Poore; and the additions were made by his successor, though manifestly under the direction of the same architect. The first style or method of building may be traced to the top of the uppermost roofing, where a battlement, or sort of finish, seems to be made to the tower, about eight feet above the said roof. This finish is beautified with marble shafts, with arches on them, consisting of plain curves, adorned with variety of small mouldings. If this be compared with the two upper orders of the tower, it will be readily perceived to consist of another taste of architecture; there being no more marble pillars or shafts, no plain curves, or scarce a part without carving; which is sufficient testimony

mony for conjecturing, that these parts were neither designed nor carried into execution by the first architect. To this we may add another circumstance, from Bishop Godwin's catalogue of Bishops, published in 1615, page 278, viz. "The new Church of our Lady, in New Salisbury, being quite finished, he (Bishop Brideport) hallowed, or dedicated the same with great solemnity, Sept. 30, 1258, in the presence of the King, and a great number of Prelates, Nobles, and other great personages, all which he feasted very magnificently." The same author says, page 279, "That upon Michaelmas-day, 1280, the Cathedral Church was again new hallowed by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury."

There is no account left us why this was done, nor indeed any mention of a tower or spire; but as there was such a distance of time between the dedications, there is no improbability in supposing the Church was dedicated and used without the tower and spire, and that afterwards, upon the completion of so hazardous an undertaking, it might again be dedicated; at least one may imagine thus, by the space of time between the dedications for the performance of such a work.

When we examine and maturely consider the whole structure, if we reason from the principles upon which every part was to be conducted, we shall constantly come to this conclusion, that our first architect had no thought of raising the tower, or on it to erect a spire, because where he intended laying an extraordinary weight, there he made sufficient provision to receive

it, which we cannot say was the case in the instance before us.

It will doubtless be allowed by every judicious observer, that the body of the Church, without and within, as high as the general roofing; the choir, enclosed by marble pillars, with niches annexed; the corridors above, and that beautiful parapet wall which surrounds the whole building, is a piece of architecture of such singular and transcendent beauty, as not to be equalled by any structure of its bulk and age. But so much cannot be said, with equal justice, of the tower and spire, (though they contribute to the grandeur and dignity of the whole,) as there come some deformities by means of the application of various braces of stone, &c. all which detract much from the delicate appearance of the building, and can never be supposed, by any man of judgment, to have been designed by the first architect.

Mr. Price goes on to consider what condition the work was in to receive so vast a weight, as the tower and spire, and observes, that the architect's greatest care was to guard the work against extension or spreading, as the most likely consequence that might attend laying so immense a weight on the grand arches. Accordingly we find a great number of braces and other supports added, which, though artfully contrived, detract much from the beauty of the former work; besides, as a strengthening of these conjectures, we find the works conducted in a different manner, their construction and position being various; these additional supports

supports are minutely described, their number, within and without, amounting, in the whole, to an hundred and twelve; besides the strength resulting from an iron bandage of excellent mechanism, which Sir Christopher conjectures to have been original. But with all these defects to the appearance of the building, arising from the many supports that were obliged to be added for the erecting the tower and spire, it must be acknowledged they greatly add to its appearance, and carry with them, in the whole, a vast deal of proportion and beauty. In each angle of the tower is a staircase leading to the top of the same, (called the eight doors, from having two doors at each side,) which angles, together with the whole of the tower, are elegantly finished in that rich stile of Gothic that began to prevail the latter end of the fourteenth century. The spire is an octagon, four of which sides stand upon the walls of the tower, the other four sides are supported by arches which extend from side to side of the tower; these arches having no butment but what resulted from the bandages of iron worked into the walls of the tower, the lively imagination of the architect, and his extraordinary care to preserve and adorn this part, is truly worth our notice; at the angles of the tower, upon the stair-cases, are certain beautiful spires and decorations, as likewise upon these arches, and upon the eight doors themselves. This magnificent manner of finishing the tower was admirably conceived, and as well executed. They altogether charm the eye, and agreeably carry the mind from the square form of the tower,

tower, to the octagon of the spire; and, exclusive of this beautiful appearance, their weight serves to confine the arches which have no buttment. The stones of which these arches are composed, are cramped together with iron. The walls of the tower are five feet thick where the spire begins, two feet being employed in the foundation of the spire, (if it may be so called,) two feet for a passage from the stair-cases into the spire, and the other foot is taken up by the parapet wall.—The walls of the spire are two feet thick at the bottom, and diminish gradually to only nine inches. The architect has added, by way of strength, a timber frame in the center of the spire, which served as a scaffold to the work, but was intended to hang up to the capstone of the spire, and by that means prevent its top from being injured in storms, and so add a mutual strength to the shell of stone; by this frame you ascend by ladders to the weather door, which is about thirty feet from the extreme top, from whence you climb up the remaining part of the spire on the outside, by iron handles, yoted into the wall and covered with lead to prevent their rusting; the top of the spire is so large, that there have been known to be eight or ten persons at a time on it.

The Chapter House is an octagon; the roof is supported by one small pillar surrounded with slender shafts, from whence spring the groins of the cieling; the walls and mullions are decorated with a vast number of delicate shafts, under which are niches corresponding with the stalls of the choir; the heads of these
are

are supported by small clustered columns, whose capitals are highly finished; over which, in stone, a great part of the Old Testament is represented in high relief, beginning with the creation, and ending with the overthrow of the Egyptians; the pavement is of Roman tile, said to have been brought from the Cathedral of Old Sarum; its dimensions are,

	FEET.
Out to out of the walls, diameter	78
Ditto in the clear, within-side	58
Height to the vaulted cieling (which is now under reparation)	52

The Cloister is spacious and greatly admired: it has been observed that it is a specimen of the taste of Gothic architecture when in its most simple purity; its dimensions are,

	FEET.
Out to out of the walls	195
Area inclosed	140
Clear width to walk in	18

PART

P A R T III.

Some Conjectures on the ÆRA when the TOWER and SPIRE were added to the CATHEDRAL; to which are added, Observations on the DECLINATION of the same; from Mr. WYATT'S SURVEY, taken in 1787.

NO certain period has yet been discovered when this great addition was made to the Cathedral of Salisbury, though many conjectures have been offered on it. From the two dedications of the Church, and the distance of time between them (as reported in Bishop Godwin's catalogue of Bishops) the first by Bishop Brideport on the finishing of it in 1258, and the second by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1280, Mr. Price conjectures that the tower and spire were built immediately previous to the second dedication, which he supposes to have been solemnized in consequence of the completion of so hazardous an undertaking.

In the life of Bishop Brideport it is mentioned that Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted at the dedication in 1258; and in Godwin's catalogue of Bishops,

Bishops, that he assisted at a second dedication in 1280, which last will be proved to be a mistake: Boniface came to the see of Canterbury in 1244, and was succeeded by Robert Kilwarby, Cardinal, in 1272; therefore Boniface died eight years before the period alluded to.

From Sir Christopher Wren's conjectures on the tower and spire, and in that very minute account of it given by Mr. Price, it is clearly proved to have been an after-work; and if it was completed at so early a period as twenty-two years after the first dedication, there could not have been much time between that and the commencement of building it: if, however, we take into consideration the great preparation necessary for receiving that vast weight which the first architect had not provided for, it will appear that this astonishing pile must have been a work of many years. Now, allowing Mr. Price's conjecture be true, a very few years could have elapsed between the first finishing of the Cathedral and the commencement of this great undertaking, so that in fact it might have been termed a continuation of the building; and had this actually been the case, it is not to be supposed there would have been, in so small a space of time, that great difference in the taste of Gothic architecture as is to be found in the Church, and in the tower and spire; from which reasons I think we may conclude that this addition could not have been made so soon after the Church was finished.

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There is an account extracted from a patent of the first year of King Henry VI. 1423, and inserted in the Salisbury Guide, which recites, "That the stone tower, standing in the middle of Salisbury Cathedral is become ruinous, and the Dean and Chapter are thereby empowered to appropriate £. 50 annually for its repair;" from which an inference is drawn, that the repair was made and the tower rebuilt with the addition of a spire.

There is little doubt but the spire was built at the same time with the tower, as there is every appearance of its being a continuation of the same work. The four arches for its support at each angle of the tower, and the beautiful decorations of spires and turrets upon them are carried on in the same rich stile with the lower orders of the tower, a part of their finishing being attached to the spire.

It being allowed on all hands that some space of time elapsed between the building of the Church and the addition of the tower and spire, I will beg leave to offer a conjecture upon the period, on which we are left to doubt. Now it will appear that there can be no other way of discovering this period, than by a reference to the stiles of architecture in the different ages subsequent to the completion of the Church.—The Church, which is one of the purest specimens of simple Gothic architecture, we know to have been the production of the 13th century: the 14th and 15th centuries exhibited a richer and more elaborate stile.—Winchester Cathedral was finished about the year

1366,

1366, and the nave of that Cathedral, built by William of Wickham, together with his shrine, and other monuments of nearly the same period in that Church, are specimens of the taste that then prevailed. And as the style of architecture which appears in the tower and spire of our Cathedral is similar to what is to be found there, it is not improbable that they were erected at nearly the same period; the great works which were carrying on at Winchester stimulating, perhaps, their neighbours at Salisbury to make that beautiful addition: nor does any reason to the contrary arise, from the account of money having been appropriated at an early period for its repairs; for it is imagined that the declinations in the building were the consequences of placing that vast weight upon it which originally was not intended; and from every account ever yet given of the Cathedral, it is also conjectured, that these settlements were at an early period, as well as the applications for the support of the tower and spire; therefore the finishers of it were in much greater fear of its duration (and with good reason) than we are at present.

When Sir Christopher Wren made his Survey, in August 1668, he found, as he mentions in his observations, that the first architect was not without his jealousies and fears; "As, first, he adds a most excellent bandage of iron to the upper part of the arcade, embracing the whole on the outside and inside of the tower with an uncommon care:" adding, "This is perhaps the best piece of smith's work, as also the most excellent mechanism of any thing in Europe of its

age." Sir Christopher attributes the duration of the whole building to this bandage; and, from the success he saw it attended with, did most certainly direct the making of others, as time should require; particularly those which, as it were, hoop the spire together. Seven of these bandages are applied to that purpose; viz. one below the first net-work; two between the first and second net-work; and four between the middle and upper net-work: there is likewise a bandage round the tower itself, just below the eight doors, which was probably done by the same advice.

In Sir Christopher's description of the Cathedral, before-mentioned, it will be recollected, in that part relative to plumbing the spire, he hints at a wish of there being some timbers removed, for a more accurate plumbing of it, (which was done); he likewise urges the necessity of frequently plumbing it, and advises that a register should be kept of the same; and further adds, "if it continue without any further declination, all is well." The trial was repeated by Mr. Naish in 1681, and again by Mr. Price in 1737; at these periods no further declination appearing. It was again plumbed in 1787, by Mr. Wyatt, who after plumbing the different parts, in the situations described by Sir Christopher Wren, was of opinion, that there had not been the smallest variation, either in the sinking of the four great legs, or in the declination of the tower, since it was surveyed in 1668 by him. He was likewise of opinion that Sir Christopher Wren was much mistaken with respect to the sinking
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of the great piers, which he describes as follows, "that to the south-west is sunk seven or eight inches, that to the north-west half so much; this has occasioned the leaning of the tower and spire towards the south-west." Mr. Wyatt further says, that had this actually been the case, he apprehends that the consequences would have been much more fatal; and that, in fact, the south-west pier is only sunk about five inches, and the north-west about five inches and an half: This may be plainly seen and proved by the moulding between the tops of the arches of the side aisles, and the vaultings over them. It is true that the base of the columns of the great north-west and south-west piers, or great legs under the tower, are as much lower than those to the north-east and south-east, as Sir Christopher describes, but he must have left unnoticed the difference of level on which all these bases were set; those to the east of the transept having been originally placed so much higher. And, of the five inches which Mr. Wyatt supposes these grand legs to have settled, he seems satisfied that the settlement of two inches, at least, was occasioned by the great additional weight of the grand nave and transept, as he found by trial, that all the columns, between the side-aisles and grand nave, from the great western doors to the transept, had uniformly sunk about two inches from those of the north and south walls; he had no doubt that they had originally been level, because at the western end he found them all nearly so; and, upon the whole, he concludes with being satisfied that no further mischief is to be apprehended

hended from any future sinking of the foundation.——

But recommends that care should be taken, from time to time, to preserve all the iron bandages employed in the tower and spire, in good repair, and as free from rust as possible; as well as the outside stone-work of both; for that if the pointing or any occasional cracks should be neglected, so as to admit the weather, much mischief might ensue.

The above observations cannot but be gratifying to the public, as they most certainly tend to remove any disagreeable apprehensions which may have been raised for the safety of this stately edifice, in consequence of the declination of the tower and spire.

PART

PART IV.

An Account of the late IMPROVEMENTS made in SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

THE principal alteration is the opening of the Lady's Chapel to the Choir, which was effected by the removal of a screen that separated them. To make this alteration compleat, it was found necessary to remove a Gothic chapel on either side of the eastern extremity of the building; the one erected by Bishop Beauchamp, the other by the Hungerford family. It is generally allowed that these chapels destroyed both the external and internal uniformity of the building, and, for erecting them, very material supports of it were taken away; buttresses, walls, and columns were totally removed, and windows reduced: Mr. Wyatt professed himself astonished at the temerity of those who ventured on so dangerous an undertaking; and the defects are to be seen in the building, which the removal of these great supports had occasioned. The whole

whole is, however, now restored to its original state. Mr. Wyatt was perfectly sensible of the great beauties of these chapels, but it was found necessary to remove them for the safety of the building. It was done, however, with proper caution, and with the consent of the descendants of the founders. The ornamental parts, many of which were defaced, are perfected and judiciously arranged, as will appear in the course of this account. In changing the scites of monuments, the greatest delicacy and precaution was observed.

Having mentioned the necessity of removing these chapels on account of the safety of the building, it will not be amiss to insert an observation on the same, which I have extracted from an account published from a manuscript of Mr. Price, and added to the last edition of his valuable observations on the Cathedral. After having described several tombs, he particularly points out one to the memory of Lord Hungerford. "He lies in the north wall of St. Mary's Chapel, by which the said wall has been greatly injured, chiefly by taking away the buttresses and solid parts. The same is evident on the south side opposite; whence I conclude, that the reversed arches, which stand in the eastern cross, were an early work, otherwise these weakenings were sufficient to have caused a most dangerous fracture that way." And to prove that these arches were erected at or near the period when the chapels were, and in consequence of the danger that was like to ensue from their erection, he further adds, "Nor is there the

the least probability that the three bays of light lofty work between the two crossings of the nave, could otherwise (that is, had not these additional arches been placed there) have resisted the push of the grand arches a single moment; especially considering the walls of St. Mary's Chapel were so much weakened.—As a proof that these were done in very early times, it may be observed, that the south wall has not the least trace of any * buttress ever having been in the middle part of it."

The present organ screen is another material improvement, and hereby the grand eastern pillars which support the tower and spire, and which had been partly concealed by the former screen, are now opened to view, and the additional arches in the principal transept, (which had been formerly erected to prevent any further pressure inwards of the grand legs which support the spire) completed; the old organ screen, having been a work anterior to these arches, the architect who erected them availed himself of that circumstance, and rested that end of them upon the screen, which, when removed, it was found that they had to shore up the arches, and complete them to the height of the screen.

The side aisles of the transept are thrown open, which had been formerly used as chantries, and en-

* In this conjecture Mr. Price is mistaken; for when the workmen had taken down this chapel, and were digging out a foundation for the middle buttress, they soon came to that of the original one, and began the new one upon it; which proves, that the east end of the building was originally finished in the manner it now is.

closed by a very ordinary partition. An entrance thro' a porch at the north end of this transept is walled up; this entrance, it is evident, was not an original one; and that the porch was not intended for the use that was made of it, is clear from this circumstance: It has four equal arches, as entrances, on each side one; each arch was finished with niches and other Gothic enrichments, and when it was taken down it was discovered, that the part which joined the wall and buttresses was finished in the same stile as those which were immediately in sight. It is supposed to be of great antiquity, and was probably brought from Old Sarum; this porch, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, is removed to a garden belonging to Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Esq. near Salisbury, who has added a spire and other Gothic ornaments to it, which it is supposed originally to have had. There is now but one north entrance, and that an original one, and near the west end, from which the full effect of throwing the aisles open, and that of discovering the four grand pillars which support the tower and spire, is seen.

A beam has been removed, which had been placed across the choir, above the lower tier of arches, for the purpose, as was always supposed, of resisting the pressure of the side walls; it had been much wished for many years to have it taken down, as it was an unpleasing object, and greatly intercepted the view at the entrance of the choir, but, from the danger that was apprehended from the removal of it, the measure was never pursued till Mr. Wyatt had declared it to be his
opinion

opinion that it might be taken away with the most perfect safety. The north end of the eastern transept is converted into a chapel for reading early prayers in the morning, which had been heretofore read in the Lady's Chapel, and for the solemnization of marriages, and other parish duties. Here many of the ornaments which it had been necessary to remove from other parts of the Church are elegantly arranged. The side aisles of this transept were enclosed, as those of the principal one, and like them had probably been used for chantries; the north end are the chancel and baptistry of the morning chapel.

The improvements in the choir are perhaps superior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom; it having the appearance of a work of the fourteenth century. The choir was much beautified at the return of King Charles; little regard was, however, at that time paid to the order of the building, and the alterations were in the stile of Grecian architecture. This false taste, which mixes and blends together two species of architecture that are totally and essentially different one from another, is not confined to Salisbury Cathedral, but too frequently occurs in many other Gothic buildings, where improvements (if I may so call them) have been made.

Until the year 1777, only prayers were performed in the choir, and the sermons were delivered in the great nave, wherein was a range of seats on each side, detracting much from its beauty. The removal of the whole congregation in time of divine service was

attended with great inconvenience; at the above period the Church underwent a material alteration; the seats and pulpit in the great nave were taken away, the Grecian ornaments of the choir were removed, and a very indifferent stile of Gothic substituted; additional seats were made in it, and from that time the whole service has been performed there.

It remained in this state until the year 1789, when the present improvements commenced, in which Mr. Wyatt has displayed his great taste and abilities in Gothic architecture.

The organ-screen is chiefly composed of various ornaments selected from the chapels removed, where they were little noticed; their beauties are now brought to view, and by their judicious arrangement form an exquisite piece of workmanship.

The Organ, (the case of which was designed by Mr. Wyatt, and is in the same stile with the screen) together composes a principal object at the west entrance.

The Bishop's throne is supposed to be the first piece of work of its kind; forming altogether a perfect piece of Gothic architecture, which is imagined at this time not to be equalled for richness of stile and correctness of design.

The pulpit is placed opposite the throne, in which the same stile is preserved; the top of it having all the appearance of a venerable piece of Gothic antiquity.

The canopies of the prebendal stalls are of the most ornamental stile of Gothic, particularly the Dean's
and

and Precentor's, and a rich screen at the back of the canopies greatly adds to the beauty of the whole.

The entrance of the choir is awfully striking: the windows at the east end are all of painted glass; the subjects are, the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent, and the Resurrection. The former was a gift of the present Earl of Radnor in 1781, designed by the late ingenious Mr. Mortimer, and executed by Mr. Pearson; it is comprized in three compartments, and consists of twenty-one figures, all of which are admirably executed: its dimensions are twenty-one feet in height, by seventeen feet six inches in width. In this window the divisions of the glass are concealed by being in the dark shades of the draperies and figures, and a frame of iron, to which it is fastened by bandages of lead, is so constructed as to be hid from the view by corresponding to the different shades. The other, the subject of which is the Resurrection, was designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and executed by Mr. Egington, near Birmingham, whose great abilities are universally admired: the window is twenty-three feet in height, and is comprized in three compartments; it principally consists of one figure, which is a full length of our Saviour just arisen from the tomb, from which a light or glory proceeds, and diffuses itself throughout the whole, dispersing the darkness of the night: in the left compartment is a distant view of Mount Calvary and the crosses. The windows on each side this are painted in mosaic, and those on the north and south sides of what was the Lady's Chapel are ornamented

mented with the same elegant work: these, together with the range of columns within, and the vaulting above, form, perhaps, one of the grandest perspectives in architecture to be conceived, and cannot fail of producing the most solemn effect.

This part of the Church was originally dedicated to the Virgin, and called St. Mary's Chapel; it was used for early prayers, and crowded with seats, by which its beauties were in a great measure concealed: the removal of these, together with the screen, opens this end to the choir, and forms the present chancel; the vaultings over this part being much lower and richer than those in the grand aisle, and the number of clustered columns being raised on a marble floor differently paved from the rest of the choir, form a space which seems appropriated solely for the use of the altar. The improvements made here are very considerable; the windows are restored to their original level, under which Gothic niches are formed, which is agreeable to what originally was in the chancels of most cathedrals, and was formerly on each side the altar of this Church: the original work of this kind in Litchfield Cathedral still remains, and whatever the use of them might have been, they were equal in number to the prebendal stalls in the choir.

The altar-piece consists of five niches of curious workmanship, three of which are immediately over the communion-table, and one on each side. The communion-table is of stone, and in the same stile with the whole of the altar-piece; it is composed of the parts
that

that remained of an old altar-piece that was discovered on the removal of that of the Lady's Chapel, at the commencement of the late improvements. The parts alluded to supported a range of Gothic niches of curious workmanship, greatly defaced, and in point of finishing, were not unlike those lately discovered at the chapel of New College, Oxford; the grand niche on each side of the table was formed out of ornaments taken from the entrances to the Beauchamp and Hungerford chapels; the arms of the respective families remain on their tops in their original form, and the painted window of the Resurrection connects itself with the whole. Nothing can convey a juster idea of Mr. Wyatt's great judgment and abilities than the arrangement of the different ornaments he has selected from the chapels removed, of which the whole of this end is chiefly composed; and their application seems very suitable to their different situations. The pavement is black and white marble, and the amazing lightness of the * columns that support the roof is scarcely to be conceived; the four principal ones, not measuring more than nine or ten inches diameter, are near thirty feet high; the clustered ones are still more delicately light, and are now entirely detached from any incumbrances. Here the perspective of the

* This particular place has been chiefly mentioned, as a specimen of the vast boldness of the architect, who certainly piqued himself upon his leaving to posterity an instance of such small pillars bearing so great a load as the vaulted ceiling; and, at the same time, one would not have supposed them to have stood so firm of themselves as even to resist the force of an ordinary wind.

PRICE's *Observations on Salisbury Cathedral*, page 27.

whole

whole building cannot fail of striking the eye with admiration; a view of the vaulting of the nave being preserved over the organ, the choir front of which, together with the canopies to the stalls, having their full effect from hence. The organ is also a beautiful termination of the choir, and from the elegance of its design, (corresponding as it does with the building,) produces a grand effect; it was a present of his Majesty, and will (with many others) be a lasting monument of his great munificence*. On the west front of it is the following elegant inscription in capitals:

MUNIFICENTIA
GEORGII TERTII,
PRINCIPIS
CLEMENTISSIMI PIETISSIMI OPTIMI,
PATRIS PATRIÆ
ET
HUIUSCE DIOCESEOS
INCOLÆ AUGUSTISSIMI.

This instrument, which is supposed to be one of the first in Europe, was built by the celebrated Mr. Green

* The occasion of this present deserves to be recorded, for the sake of the very gracious manner in which it was bestowed. His Majesty was one day enquiring in private of Bishop Barrington (whom he knew to be the projector and patron of the intended improvements) what those improvements were to be, and by what means the expence was to be defrayed. The Bishop stated the several alterations, and that a new Organ was much wanted, though he feared it would greatly exceed the means, which depended solely on the voluntary contributions of the Gentlemen in the counties of Berks and Wilts, of which the diocese consists. The King immediately replied, "I desire that you will accept of a New Organ for your Cathedral, being my contribution as a Berkshire Gentleman."

of Ifleworth, who has lately built organs for the Cathedrals of Windsor, Canterbury, Litchfield, &c.—The Singing-mens' and Choristers' seats were (as in most Cathedrals) nearly in the center of the choir, these are now removed to the front of the great organ, on either side the choir organ; and although there have been various opinions with regard to the effect that will be produced by this change, yet those who are judges are fully persuaded that the alteration is much for the better.

The vaultings of the choir and eastern transept are greatly improved by erasing certain paintings in fresco that were thereon, which certainly destroyed the harmony of the roof: Mr. Wyatt has judiciously coloured the arches and ribs as nearly as possible to the pillars from whence they spring, contrasting the cieling and walls with a lighter colouring, which gives every part its due effect. These paintings were confessedly mere daubings, but admired for their * antiquity; and many gentlemen were much offended at their being erased, some not scrupling to affirm, that they were coeval with the building: When this business was in hand, I had the curiosity to carefully examine what they might conceal, and if some probable conjecture might not be formed as to their antiquity, and, on examination, I discovered the evident remains of lines drawn in imitation of brick, which the medalions had concealed; similar lines still remain on the cieling of the western part of

* The paintings on the vaultings are esteemed for their antiquity, having been ever since the dedication of the church.

PRICE's *Observations on the Cathedral*, page 29.

the nave, and principal transept. This circumstance indisputably proves, that the paintings were added subsequent to these lines; I should imagine therefore, that no one will think such a work to have been of great antiquity*; and on no other account could it have been admired. A drawing† was taken of them for the society of Antiquaries. The altar, throne, &c. are furnished in a stile of elegance; the names of the dignities and prebends are affixed to the stalls, and the choir painted a dark oak colour.

Having given an account of the improvements in the Church, it will be proper to take notice of those in the Church-yard, which until the present alterations was greatly encumbered with a very heavy Gothic building, originally a belfry: it was somewhat singular to have a building, solely for that purpose, detached from the Church, and placed in a situation that intercepted the north-west view of it. This is now removed, together with other buildings that were attached to it.

The avenues leading to the Church were extremely indifferent, and after heavy rains difficult to pass; the

* It is apprehended by certain dates discovered at the west end of the nave, also near the south-west grand leg, and other places, of 1619, and 1620, that the chafms in the vaulted cielings were repaired at those times, and lines ridiculously drawn upon the plastering, to represent the several courses of chalk of the vaultings.

PRICE's *Observations*, page 21.

† By Mr. Schnebellie, lately deceased, Draftsman to the Antiquarian Society.—By the same artist drawings were taken of several monuments of antiquity, from different parts of the Church.

water remaining a considerable time in large quantities in different parts of the Church-yard: here the ground is raised, and the path-ways kept dry; the water that is conveyed from the different roofs (which is no small quantity) ran in open gutters from the walls of the building to a large ditch which run through the middle of the Church-yard. In a dry season this ditch was in a state of stagnation, and was exceedingly offensive; this is now totally removed:—there is a circular arched drain, about three feet diameter, which runs from the extreme west end of the Church to that of the east, to which reservoir all the water from the north side of the building is conveyed by small bricked drains which lie under ground, and lead from the different pipes; this will be one great means of preserving the foundation of the Church, which has doubtless suffered great injury from the water that must have sunk into the earth; and the air both within and without the building must be thereby rendered more healthy. The avenues to the Church are handsomely gravelled, and the green is planted with cedars and other choice trees.

P A R T V.

*An Account of the MONUMENTS and ANTIQUITIES of
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.*

ON the south side of the west entrance is a handsome marble monument, (with a figure of Hibernia, finely executed by Michael Rysbrac) erected to the memory of Thomas Lord Wyndham, of Finglass, in the kingdom of Ireland; youngest son of John Wyndham, of Norrington, in the County of Wilts, Esq. His Lordship died the 24th of day of November, 1745, in the 66th year of his age.

On the north side of the west entrance is a monument of black marble to the memory of Dr. Aubigny Turberville, who died December the 15th, 1696, aged 80 years; and of Anne his wife, who died the 21st of April, 1694, aged 85 years.

On the base between the pillars of the nave are the following monuments arranged:

On

On the south side, near the west end, is a plain coffin-fashioned tomb, conjectured to have been brought from Old Sarum, with the bones of Bishop Hermon.

On the same side next is a tomb, with the figure of a Bishop in pontificalibus, with a crozier piercing a dragon, and a rude border of birds and foliage round him, supposed to be Joceline removed from Old Sarum.

At the feet of the above is the monument of Bishop Roger, removed from the Cathedral of Old Sarum.

The following account is extracted from Mr. Gough's conjectures on the same, in the second volume of the *Archæologia*, page 188.

"On the south side of the nave, under the third arch from the west, lies a monument of blue speckled marble, with the figure of a Bishop in pontificalibus, his right hand lifted up to give the blessing, his left hand holding the crozier; on the perpendicular sides or edge, all round, is cut an inscription in large capitals, and on the front of the robe another in letters somewhat similar. The slab lay so deeply bedded in the stone foundation on which the pillars of the nave rest, that the first of these inscriptions had entirely escaped the notice of the curious; or if any had noticed it, the lower half of the letters being out of sight, rendered it unintelligible. Last summer (1770) I procured it to be raised, and the pavement disposed round it in such a manner, that
it

it can henceforth receive no injury, but will remain the second oldest monument in the Church, if the conjectures I have formed upon it are founded in truth. The letters are supposed to be a mixture of Saxon and Roman capitals, and are read thus :

“ Flent hodie Salisberie quia decidit ensis

“ Institit, pater ecclesiæ Salisbiriensis.

“ Dum viguit, miseros aluit, fastusque potentum

“ Non timuit, sed clava fuit terrorque nocentum,

“ De ducibus, de nobilibus primordia duxit :

“ Principibus, propeque tibi qui gemma reluxit.”

“ The line on his robe, with Leland,*

“ Affer opem, devenies in idem.”

“ The prosperous situation of this prelate under Prince Henry, justifies the eulogia which compose his epitaph. His great influence with his sovereign, and his mutual esteem for him, is recorded in the words *principibus gemma reluxit*. His administration of justice entitled him to the name of *ensis justitia*. His munificence to his infant Church to that of *pater Ecclesiæ Salisbiriensis*. His impregnable fortifications, as well as his irreproachable conduct, made that *non timuit fastus potentum*; as his high rank in the state made him *clava terrorque nocentum*. We are to presume, that with his great wealth *miseros aluit*; (not to mention his religious foundations) and considering what a reverse he underwent in the

“ * This was the only inscription that diligent antiquary observed on this monument.”

next reign, *dum viguit* is not without its meaning. The words inscribed on the front of his robe more strongly mark the distresses of this prelate's declining age; *Affer opem, devenies in idem*, is an earnest address to the sympathy of the spectators, warning them at the same time of the uncertainty of human events. The conclusion *propeque tibi gemma reluxit*, seems an address to the Church, reminding her of the lustre he reflected on her while he presided as Bishop in her former situation at Old Sarum. My only difficulty is about the noble descent ascribed to him in the words *de ducibus, de nobilibus, primordia duxit*. But he may have been the younger son of some noble family in Normandy, which the Monks may have known from evidences not noticed by general historians, or they may have introduced it here for rhyme sake. He died December the 4th, 1139."

Under the arch, opposite to Bishop Roger, is the monument of a Choral Bishop; it lay long buried under the seats near the pulpit, on the removal of which, about the year 1680, it was discovered and removed to this part of the nave, and is defended by iron cross bars. Mr. Gregory, Prebendary of Winterborne Earles, after a great deal of trouble in searching old statutes and manuscripts, found that the children of the choir anciently elected a Chorister Bishop on St. Nicholas's-day, from that to Innocent's-day; he was dressed in pontifical robes; his fellows were prebendaries, and they performed every service except the mass.—They made processions, sung part of the mass, and so careful was the

the church that no interruption nor press should incommode them, that by a statute of Sarum it was pronounced excommunication for any so to do. Mr. Gregory further observes, from Molanus, that the Choral Bishop received rents, capons, and such like annually, and in the church of Cambray even disposed of a prebend; and, by the statute of Sarum, held visitations, and had other prerogatives. If he died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with great pomp, and he was buried, as all other Bishops are, in his ornaments, as appears by his monument.

At the feet of the above monument, is an effigy of grey marble, in armour, cross-legged, and has been distinguished by that of a Knight Templar. It has been conjectured that this monument might have been placed here to the memory of William Longespee, eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury of that name, who was slain in the holy wars, at the retaking of Damietta by Soldan, 1249.

On the south side, nearer the east end, is a Gothic tomb to the memory of Bishop Beauchamp, removed, with his remains, from the chapel he had founded, which was taken down at the late improvements.

On the same side next is the monument of Robert Lord Hungerford, removed, with his remains, from the north wall of St. Mary's Chapel, who was there buried 1463.

On

On the north side opposite is the monument of John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, removed from St. Mary's Chapel.

On the same side next is the grave-stone of Bishop Osmund, who died 1099, removed from St. Mary's chapel.

On the north side opposite is the monument of Lord Stourton, who was executed for murder in the reign of Philip and Mary, removed from the east end of the church.

On the same side next is a monument, with the figure of a Bishop in pontificalibus, removed from the north aisle of the grand transept, conjectured to be that of Walter de la Wyle, who died 1271.

On the opposite side are two tombs of the Hungerford families, over which formerly the iron chapel stood, which was removed to the upper end of the choir in 1778 by the Earl of Radnor; an account of the same, in a Latin inscription, is engraven on a brass plate and affixed to the above tombs.

On the same side next is the monument of Lord Cheney, removed, with his remains, from Beauchamp chapel.

On the opposite side is a tomb of wood, (that had been formerly richly painted, diapered, and gilt,) on which lies a statue of grey marble, in a coat of mail, a sword by his side, and upon an antick shield are embossed six lions rampant—azure 3, 2, and 1, or. This ancient monument was brought from Old Sarum, with the bones of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of King Henry II. by Fair Rosamond, who was supposed to have been poisoned by Hubert de Burgo Earl of Kent 1226, and was placed in St. Mary's Chapel, from whence it was removed at the late improvements to the present spot.

On the north wall of the side aisle of the nave, is a marble monument to the memory of John Stephens, M. D. late organist of this Cathedral, who died December 15, 1780, aged 60 years; also of Mary his wife, who died September 30, 1779.

Near the above, in the grand transept, is a neat marble monument to the memory of Margaret the wife of Gabriel Ashley, who died July 9, 1679, aged 31.

On the same side next is a handsome marble monument perpetuating the memories of several of the family of the Harris's, who lie buried in this transept; the inscriptions on their grave-stones being nearly erased, occasioned Lord Malmesbury to erect this marble.—Near the above, a handsome monument is erected to the memory

memory of his Lordship's father, the late James Harris, Esq. who died December 22, 1780, aged 72. Over the inscription is a fine figure of moral philosophy, supporting a medallion of the deceased, executed by Bacon, the celebrated English artist.

At the north end of this transept is the monument of Bishop Blyth, with his effigy in pontificalibus, who died the 23d of August, 1499, and was buried immediately under the former altar, from whence this monument was removed. It has been traditionally handed down that this Bishop was buried contrarywise, that is, north and south; but when this monument was taken down, and the pavement removed, an arch was observed, which was obliged to be lowered, and under it was a walled grave, wherein lay a skeleton, but in the usual way, east and west; this was immediately under the center arch, at the entrance to the present chancel where the old altar stood. The monument was at the back of the screen that terminated the choir, and was, no doubt, placed north and south for the sake of convenience, and from that, it is likely enough the tradition originated: Many instances might be produced where effigies are placed in the same manner, the Somerset monument is one in this Church.

On the north side of the choir, and partly in the aisle of the grand transept, is the monument of Bishop Melford or Mitford, who died 1407.

Near the above is the effigy of a skeleton, said to be that of Bishop Fox.

Next is the monument of Dr. Thomas Bennett, who was precentor of this Church, and died 1555.

In the Baptistry of the Morning Chapel is the monument of Bishop Poore, the founder of this Church, who died 1237. This monument, with his remains, were removed from the north wall of the former altar.

In this Chapel are three grave-stones (removed from the choir on the same being paved with marble in 1684) of Bishops Wyvill, Gheast, and Jewell.

Near the above is the monument of Bishop Bingham, who died the 4th of November 1246.

Next is a small Gothic chapel, partly facing the choir, built by Bishop Audley in 1520, the workmanship of which is deservedly admired. The founder died, August 23, 1524, and was interred in this chapel.

On the opposite side is a handsome marble monument, erected to the memory of James Earl of Castlehaven, who died May 6, 1769.—Near the above lie the remains of the late Earl and Countess of Castlehaven, undistinguished by any monument or grave-stone.

At

At the upper end of the north aisle, and near the chancel, is a finely executed monument, of Purbeck stone, erected by Edward Gorges, Lord of Dundalk in Ireland, to the memory of his parents, Sir Thomas Gorges, Baronet, of Longford, in this county, who died March the 30th, 1610, aged 74; and Helena Snachenberg, Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, his wife, who died April the 25th, 1635, aged 86; whereon are their effigies and several emblematic figures. Under this monument lie the remains of Thomas, son of the above Edward, Lord Gorges, who died in December, 1635.

Near the above, under an arch in the wall, lies Bishop Roger de Mortival, (with only a cross embossed on his tomb) who died the 14th of March, 1329.

At the upper end of the south aisle, and near the chancel, is a superb monument of various kinds of marble, on which are several effigies finely executed. This monument was erected to the memory of Edward, Earl of Hertford, son of Edward, Duke of Somerset, Uncle and Regent to Edward VI. His Lordship died April 6, 1621, aged 83. Also to the memory of his wife Catharine, Countess of Hertford, daughter of Henry and Frances Grey, Duke and Duchess of Suffolk; she died January 22, 1563. Under this monument are also interred, John Duke of Somerset, who died June, 1675; and the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter

ter and heiress to Joceline Percy, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, wife to the noble Charles Duke of Somerset, who died in December, 1722.— This monument has lately been repaired and beautified at a great expence by the Duke of Northumberland.

Near the above, and partly facing the choir, is a chapel, which was removed from the nave in 1778, by the present Earl of Radnor: it was erected by Walter Lord Hungerford, about the year 1429, and is chiefly composed of iron. Its present situation well corresponds with the Audley Chapel opposite. His Lordship has displayed great taste in beautifying this piece of antiquity, particularly in the different coats of arms that adorn it, which were executed by Edmondson.

Against the south wall, and near the Somerset monument, is the tomb of Bishop de Wikhampston, who died April 24, 1284.

On the same side next is the monument of Dr. John Priault, formerly Archdeacon of Sarum; he died 1674, aged 60.

On the same side next is a neat marble monument, erected to the memory of Samuel Rolleston, M. A. Archdeacon of Sarum and Canon Residentiary; he died May 2, 1766, aged 65: also to the memory of James Rolleston, who died June 29, 1771, aged 37.

Near

Near the above is the monument of Bishop Aiscough, with his effigy in pontificalibus, who was murdered at the insurrection of Jack Cade, 1450.

Opposite is the monument of Bishop William of York, who died 1256.

Next, against the wall of the choir, is a neat marble monument erected to the memory of Rowney Noel, D. D. late Dean of Sarum, who died June 26, 1786, in the 60th year of his age.

Against the south wall of the eastern transept is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Dr. John Clarke, Dean of Sarum, who died February 4, 1757, aged 75.

On the same wall is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Margaret Tounson, who died October 29, 1634, aged 49.

Against the same wall is a marble monument to the memory of Edward Davenant, Esq. brother to Bishop Davenant; he died June 2, 1639, aged 70.

Near the above is the monument of Bishop Ward, who died January 6, 1688, aged 72.

Underneath the above is a marble entablature to the memory of Seth Ward, Treasurer and Canon Residentiary

dentiary of this Church; he died May 11, 1690, aged 43.

Against the south wall next is a marble monument, supported by two Corinthian pillars, to the memory of Bishop Davenant, who died April 20, 1641.

Near the above is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Richard Mompesson, Knight; and Dame Catharine, his wife, with their effigies thereon; he died in October, 1627.

Nearly opposite, under the seats, is the tomb of Bishop Capon, who died October 6, 1557.

Near the above, and partly in the south aisle of the principal transept, is the monument of Bishop Bridport, with his effigy thereon in pontificalibus: the tomb of this monument, with the effigy, is of white marble; he died December 13, 1262.

Against the south wall of the principal transept, is a small marble monument, erected to the memory of Bishop Hume, who died June 26, 1782; also to the memory of his Lordship's first wife, who died in 1757, without issue; and to the memory of three of his Lordship's daughters.

Near the above is a neat marble monument to the memory of Bishop Thomas, who died June 20, 1766.

Against

Against the west wall, and near the above, is a monument to the memory of Mr. Charles Langford, one of the Fellows of Winchester College; he died September 29, 1635.

On the same side next is the monument of Miles Sandys, who died August 9, 1632, aged 22.

Next is the monument of Robert Hayes, youngest brother to James Earl of Carlisle, who died in September, 1625.

Against the south wall is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Eleanor Sadler, with her effigy thereon in a posture of devotion; she died January 30, 1622, aged 80.

On the same side next is the monument of Chief Justice Hyde, on which is his busto of marble; he died May 1, 1665.

Near the above is the grave stone of Bishop Hyde, who died September 11, 1667.

Near the above, against the south wall, is the monument of Henry Hyde, who died March 4, 1650.

On the same side is a small marble monument to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop Hyde.

Near the above is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Cooke, wife to the Right Hon. Col. Francis Cooke; she died September 21, 1642.

On the same side next is the monument of Dr. Stebbing, Archdeacon of Wilts, and Chancellor of the diocese of Sarum; he died in 1763, aged 76.

Near the above is a neat marble monument erected to the memory of Joseph Gribble, M. A. who died in May, 1767, aged 25.

On the same side next is a neat marble monument to the memory of Henry Hele, M. D. who died June 26, 1778, aged 89.

Near the above is a marble monument erected to the memory of Alexander Ballantyne, M. D. who died in 1783.

At the east end of the choir are interred the following noble personages of the antient family of Herbert Earls of Pembroke, &c. undistinguished by any monument.

Henry Earl of Pembroke, interred March 5, 1601.

Lady Mary Countess of Pembroke, November 13, 1621.

William Earl of Pembroke, died April 10, and interred May 7, 1630.

Philip

Philip Earl of Pembroke, December 24, 1669.

William Earl of Pembroke, August 5, 1674.

Catherine Countess of Pembroke, February 28, 1677.

Lady Ann Herbert, November 18, 1678.

Philip Earl of Pembroke, September 10, 1683.

Margaret Countess of Pembroke, December 9, 1706.

Barbara Countess of Pembroke, August 9, 1722.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke, January 31, 1732.

Near the above lie the remains of the Right Honourable Charlotte Viscountess Windsor, interred November 23, 1733.

The Right Honourable Viscount Windsor, June 19, 1737.

The Right Honourable Viscount Windsor, February 9, 1758.

The Right Honorable Viscountess Windsor, December, 1776.

The above are also undistinguished by monuments.

On removing the pavement of the Lady's Chapel, for re-paving the same with marble, several stone coffins were discovered, the pavement only covering them, and laying near to the surface; in these sepulchres were

perfect skeletons, and at the head of each a chalice and patten; one was of silver gilt, the design and workmanship of which is by no means inelegant. In the same coffin was found a gold ring of curious device, set with an agate; likewise a crozier of wood, but, from its pungency, some supposed it to have been cork. In the center of the patten is the hand of a Bishop engraven, in the act of giving the benediction; and on the same are the evident remains of linen, which probably had covered the wafer, and as it decayed adhered to it. The ring is supposed to be the official or pastoral ring, or that of investiture; the stone is perforated, from which circumstance, it might probably have been a bead, and part of the rosary. We are left to conjecture to whom these belonged, but the most probable one is, that they were Bishop Nicholas Longespee's, son to the Earl of Salisbury of that name, as there is an account of his having been buried near this spot, in 1297.

Another ring was found in removing the tomb of Bishop Beauchamp, who died 1482, which is a much ruder piece of workmanship than the former; the stone appears to be a saphire.

The Dean and Chapter were pleased to have these antiquities deposited in the muniment-house of the Cathedral, that the curious may be gratified with a sight of them, and of which a drawing was taken for the Society of Antiquaries.

P A R T VI.

*An ABRIDGMENT of the LIVES of the BISHOPS of
SARUM.*

INA, King of the West Saxons, considering how extensive his kingdom was, and with but one Bishop to superintend spiritual affairs, thought fit, on the death of Headda, Bishop of Winchester, to erect another see at Sherborne, which might preside over the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall.
A. D. 705.

In the year 905 King Edward and Plegmundus Archbishop of Canterbury took out of the diocese of Sherborne three episcopal seats, for Cornwall, Somerset, and Devon, and in a short time after a fourth was appointed for Wilts, the Bishop of which resided sometimes at Sunning, near Reading, and at others, at Ramsbury and Wilton.

The last Bishop of Wilton was Herman, a native of Flanders, and formerly Chaplain to Edward the Confessor, and by him advanced to the episcopate:
displeased

displeased with the place of his residence, he was willing to remove it from Wilton to Malmſbury, then well built, and very flourishing; this was opposed by the Abbot and Monks, who applied to Earl Godwin, engaging him to ſtop that meaſure in the King's Council. Herman finding himſelf diſappointed, in a fit of diſguſt laid down his Biſhoprick, and retiring to France, entered the monastery of St. Bertin, took the monaſtic habit, and continued three years. Aldred, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the interim, adminiſtered eccleſiaſtical affairs for him. He ſoon got tired of the ſeverities of a convent, and was poſſeſſed with an eager deſire of returning home: this wiſh was further encouraged by the death of his old enemy Godwin.—Being come back, he ſolicited the King to perform a promiſe he had formerly made him—of uniting Sherborne and Wilton together.

Lanfranc, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, held a Synod in St. Paul's church, London, 1076, when, among other things, it was ordered, that episcopal ſeats ſhould be removed from obſcure villages to cities and towns. Herman availed himſelf of this decree, and changed Sherborne for Sarum. He lived but two years after, dying *A. D.* 1078.

II. *Oſmund.*

Herman was ſucceeded by Oſmund, who has been already mentioned in the hiſtory of the tranſlation of the preſent Cathedral from Old Sarum. He compoſed a particular church ſervice, called, *Ordinale ſecundem*

uſum

nsium Sarum, which was so well approved of, as to be universally adopted. So blameless was his life, and so devoted to the service of religion, that Pope Calixtus, and the Sacred College, granted a Bull for his Canonization, dated the 6th of the calends of May, 1457.—He dedicated his church to St. Peter, and made the Canons secular. He died Dec. 3, 1099, and was buried at Old Sarum.

III. *Roger.*

This Prelate was first taken notice of by Prince Henry, who was brother to William Rufus, and afterwards King: he being out on a military expedition, turned into a certain Church, situated in the suburbs of the city of Caen in Normandy. Roger at this time served the cure with a small salary; the Prince was so well pleased by his great expedition in performing the service, that he desired him to follow the camp, with which he readily complied. Roger, though possessed of but little learning, had good natural parts, and by his great diligence and attention ingratiated himself into the Prince's favour; he intrusted him with the management of his affairs, and when come to the throne, conferred on him whatever he could ask. He made him Chancellor, and after Bishop of Salisbury; he was moreover constituted Chief Justiciary of England.—He founded two monasteries, and the strong castles of Sherborne and Devizes were built by him; he expended great sums in carrying on and decorating his Cathedral in a most sumptuous manner;

manner; for though the foundation had been laid about 50 years before, it had suffered much by lightning immediately after its dedication. His places brought him in much wealth; and he promoted his nephews, and his own natural son: he embellished and strengthened his possessions at Sarum, Devizes, and Malmſbury. These acts, in the subsequent troublesome reign, were interpreted as dangerous to the state, and traiterous. If there is any thing blameable in his conduct, it is this: Henry I. had but one son, named William, who unfortunately was drowned: his daughter, Matilda, called Maud, the Empress, was to succeed him; and the King summoned the estates of the realm to swear allegiance to his posterity. Roger came among others, and freely offered this test of his fidelity; but Henry dying soon after, Roger was very forward in advancing Stephen to the crown, wherein he was accused of wilful perjury; but in his excuse he alledged, that Maud was engaged not to marry without the consent of the states, which yet she did, and thereby forfeited their allegiance. However, Stephen used the Prelates, who were the instruments of his promotion, ungenerously. He had been successful against the Scots, French, and the Empress, and therefore imagining himself sufficiently settled to attempt any thing, he summoned a council to Oxford, whither Roger was to go; but fearing what would happen, he pleaded bad health, and the infirmities of old age, for his absence; this was not admitted; a message was sent to him, that weighty affairs were in agitation, and his great experience rendered his
presence

presence indispensably necessary. Stephen had hitherto done every thing by his advice; and, of his kindred, one he had made Treasurer and the other Chancellor of England.

William of Malmesbury, who was present, says, that Roger undertook the journey with great reluctance; declaring he could be of no use in the council. In obedience to the King's command he came, when the King was received with the greatest respect: but it was privately contrived that a riot should be raised between the servants of Allan Earl of Brittany and those of the Bishop, in which the attendants of Allan were routed and one of them killed.

This was what was wanted: the King summoned Roger, his son, and nephews to appear, with which they all complied, except the Bishop of Ely, who retired to the Castle of Devizes and secured himself there; the others were closely secured, and commanded to deliver up their castles: Ely alone refused to obey, whereupon Stephen hastened with his prisoners to Devizes, and finding the Bishop determined not to surrender, he erected a gallows, and old Bishop Roger's son, who was Chancellor, was sentenced to be immediately executed, unless Ely opened the gates, which he still refusing, the sentence was putting in force; whereupon the aged Bishop suddenly intervenes, and binds himself by a solemn oath not to taste food until the castle was delivered, if the King would postpone his son's execution. This was agreed to, yet the inexorable nephew suffered the Bishop to fast three days, and then very unwillingly

K

surren-

surrendered. The grief of this event, with the severity of his fast, brought on a quartan ague, and he died December 4, 1139, after he had sat near 38 years.

IV. *Joceline.*

King Stephen, upon the death of Roger, endeavoured to put in his place Philip de Harecourt, his Chancellor, and Dean of Lincoln; but the Canons of Sarum refused to elect him: in consequence of this disagreement, the Bishoprick continued vacant some years, when Joceline was appointed. He is called Joceline de Bailul, Archdeacon of Winchester; he was by country a Longobard, and consecrated in 1142: he presided over this Church many years, but the year before his death retired to a convent, and took on him the habit of a Cistercian Monk; he died September 18, 1184.

V. *Hubert Walter*

Was Dean of York, and consecrated Bishop of Sarum November 1, 1189; he was translated to Canterbury in 1193.

VI. *Herebert Pauper, or Poore,*

Was ordained a Priest the 29th of April, on the day of Pentecost, and the following Sunday consecrated Bishop of Sarum by his predecessor in St. Catherine's Chapel, and enthroned June 13, 1194: he died May 9, 1217.

VII. *Rich-*

VII. *Richard Poore*

Was Dean of Sarum, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and translated from thence to Sarum in 1217, and removed to Durham by a Papal Bull bearing date May 14, 1228.—Godwyn says he founded St. Nicholas's Hospital for poor men and women, which at the Reformation was valued at the yearly sum of £. 25. 2s. 2d.

VIII. *Robert Bingham (a)*

Was consecrated at Wilton by the Bishops of Bath and Worcester in May 1229. He applied to the finishing the Cathedral, which he could not complete, though he sat twenty years: he died November 3, 1246, at a very advanced age, leaving his Church burthened with a debt of 1700 marks.

IX. *William of York (b)*

Was consecrated at Wilton by Fulco Bishop of London, July 1247. He revived the vexatious customs of tenants following their Lord's Court. He died February 2, 1256.

X. *Ægidius de Brideport (c)*

Was Dean of Wells, and consecrated March 11, 1256: he obtained from the Pope a faculty to hold his Deanry in commendam. This Bishop, according to

(a) 13 Henry III.

(b) 31 Henry III.

(c) 41 Henry III.

Leland, founded the College de Vaulx 1260; he died December 13, 1262.

XI. Walter de la Wyle (d)

Was Succentor, or Sub-chantor of Sarum, and appointed to this see April 10, 1263, and the 27th of May following was consecrated; he died January 3, 1270. Leland says he founded the Collegiate Church of St. Edmund, in Sarum.

XII. Robert de Wikkhampton (e)

Was Dean of Sarum, and elected Bishop by the Canons, and had the royal assent, March 6, 1270, and was confirmed in a chapter of the Monks of Canterbury, during the vacancy of that see. This act of the Monks was warmly resented by the Bishops of that diocese; they pretending a right thereto: they further refused to consecrate those that were so confirmed, and appealed to the College of Cardinals; the Papal Chair being vacant. The suit lasted at Rome three or four years, and at last they decreed for the elected and Monks, and Robert was consecrated in 1274, and died April 24, 1284.

XIII. Walter Scammel (f)

Was Dean of Sarum, and consecrated at Sunning October 22, 1284, and died October 25, 1286.

(d) 47 Henry III.

(e) 2 Edward I.

(f) 12 Edward I.

XIV. Henry

XIV. *Henry de Braundston, (g)*

According to some, was Dean of Sarum, but others make him Archdeacon of Dorset; he was consecrated at Canterbury in 1287, and died before the conclusion of the year.

XV. *William de la Corner (b)*

Was consecrated March 1289, at Canterbury, by John Archbishop of that Church, and died 1291.

XVI. *Nicholas Longespee. (i)*

Nicholas Longespee, or Longespata, was grandson of Henry II. by his natural son William Earl of Salisbury; his mother was Ela daughter of William Fitzpatrick, Earl of Salisbury. He was Treasurer of Sarum, and consecrated at Canterbury March 16, 1291, at a very advanced age, and died in 1297, and was buried in his Cathedral.

XVII. *Simon de Gandavo, or Gaunt, (k)*

Was consecrated October 20, 1297; he was a profound divine, and drew up those statutes whereby the Church is still governed; he gave liberty to the Mayor and Citizens of Sarum to fortify the city with a wall and ditch, and died March 31, 1315.

(g) 15 Edward I.

(b) 17 Edward I.

(i) 20 Edward I.

(k) 25 Edward I.

XVIII. *Roger*

XVIII. *Roger de Mortival* (l)

Was Dean of Lincoln, and consecrated Bishop of Sarum, September 28, 1315, and died March 14, 1329.

XIX. *Robert Wyvil* (m)

Received his temporalities from Edward III. June 10, 1331; in 1335 he brought a writ of right for the castle of Old Sarum, against William Montacute the Earl, which both parties agreed to determine by duel: when the champions were ready to engage, the King's letters suspended it; the affair was afterwards compromised, and the Earl* gave up the castle for 2500 marks. Wyvil also claimed the castle of Sherborne, which King Stephen, 200 years before, had taken from Bishop Roger. He died September 4, 1375.

XX. *Ralph Ergum*. (n)

On the death of Wyvil, John de Wormenshall, a Canon of Sarum, was elected Bishop, and received the royal approbation November 12, 1375; notwithstanding which the Pope nominated Ergum, and he was consecrated at Bruges in Flanders, December 9, 1375; on September 14, 1388, he was translated to Bath and Wells.

XXI. *John Waltham* (o)

Was consecrated September 20, 1388; in 1390, he was excommunicated for refusing the visitation of the

(l) 9 Edward II.

(m) 3 Edward III.

(n) 49 Edward III.

(o) 12 Richard II.

* See this Bishop's grave-stone, inlaid with brass, in the Morning Chapel.

Archbishop of Canterbury, but he submitted July 14, 1390. Richard II. with whom he was in great favour, in respect to his memory, had him buried at Westminster among the Kings. He died in 1395, and lies interred near Edward I.

XXII. *Richard Metford* (p)

Was translated from Chichester, October 25, 1395, and died in 1407.

XXIII. *Nicholas Buburith* (q)

Was Bishop of London, but by the Pope's Bull, dated the 10th of the Calends of July, was translated to Sarum 1407, and the 7th of October following was removed to the see of Bath and Wells.

XXIV. *Roger Halkam* (r)

Was consecrated Bishop of Sarum 1408, and died at the council of Constance 1417, and was there buried.

XXV. *John Chaundler* (s)

Was formerly Dean of Sarum, and consecrated Bishop, December 12, 1417. He died in July 1427.

XXVI. *Robert Nevill* (t)

Was son of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, consecrated October 12, 1427, and translated to Durham January 27, 1437.

(p) 19 Richard II.

(q) 8 Henry IV.

(r) 9 Henry IV.

(s) 5 Henry V.

(t) 6 Henry VI.

XXVII. *Wil*

XXVII. *William Aiscough (u)*

Was secretary to Henry VI. and consecrated Bishop of Sarum July 28, 1438, in the chapel of Windsor; he was made confessor to the King, an office not usually given to Bishops before this time. After he had sat twelve years, Jack Cade's rebellion broke out, which infected every part of the kingdom; the Bishop's tenants making an insurrection, came to him at Edington, June 29, 1450, where he then resided. He was at the time celebrating mass, from whence they dragged him to a neighbouring hill, and there murdered him; and afterwards pillaged his house, where they took 10,000 marks in numbered money.

XXVIII. *Richard Beauchamp (w)*

Was translated from Hereford to Sarum, August 14, 1450; in 1477 he was installed Dean of Windsor, and is supposed to have been the first Chancellor of the noble order of the Garter. He died 1482.

XXIX. *Leonel Woodville (x)*

Was son of Richard Earl Rivers, and brother of Elizabeth wife of Edward IV. and some time Chancellor of Oxford; in 1479 he was made Dean of Exeter, and in 1482 consecrated Bishop of Sarum. He died 1484, and was buried in his Cathedral. Gardiner, the noted Bishop of Winchester, was the natural son of this prelate.

(u) 16 Henry VI.

(w) 28 Henry VI.

(x) 22 Edward IV.

XXX. *Thomas*

XXX. *Thomas Langton* (y)

Was translated from St. David's, February 9, 1484, and in 1493 to Winchester.

XXXI. *John Blythe* (z)

Was consecrated Bishop of Sarum February 23, 1493; he was made Chancellor of Cambridge in 1494, and died August 23, 1499. He lies buried at the entrance to the present chancel, from whence his monument was removed, and placed at the north end of the principal transept.

XXXII. *Henry Deane* (a)

Was translated from Bangor to Sarum in 1500, on the decease of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry VII. being then at Woodstock, delivered to this prelate the great seal, and soon after advanced him to the Archiepiscopal Chair.

XXXIII. *Edmund Audley* (b)

Was translated from Hereford in 1502, and died August 23, 1524. He lies buried in a chapel he had erected on the north side of the choir.

XXXIV. *Laurence Campegius* (c)

Was Cardinal of Rome, and succeeded by papal provision December 2, 1524, and in 1534 was deprived,

(y) 2 Richard III.

(z) 9 Henry VII.

(a) 16 Henry VII.

(b) 17 Henry VII.

(c) 16 Henry VIII.

L

upon

upon a pretence of non-residence; but, in fact, because he complied not enough with the inclinations of King Henry VIII. in the affair of the divorce, in which he was engaged with Cardinal Wolsey.

XXXV. *Nicholas Shaxton* (d)

Was consecrated Bishop of Sarum, on the deprivation of Campegius, April 11, 1535. *In 1539, he, together with Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, could not resolve to approve of the law of the six articles; they therefore thought, that, by a resignation of their bishoprics, they should be less exposed to the attacks of their enemies.—But they did not come off so easily.—They had no sooner put the instruments of resignation into the King's hands, but they were presented as having spoken against the six articles, and committed to the Tower.

XXXVI. *John Salcot*, alias *Capon* (e)

Was translated from Bangor, August 14, 1539, (others say July 31) and died October 6, 1557.

Peter Petow was nominated to this see by the Pope, but rejected by Queen Mary, and not suffered to take possession.

Francis Mallet, nominated by Queen Mary, and received from her the temporalities, October 14, 1558, but never was consecrated; and, after his mistress's death, was set aside by her successor.

(d) 26 Henry VIII.

(e) 31 Henry VIII.

* Rapin's Hist. of England, Vol. I. Page 823.

XXXVII. *John*

XXXVII. *John Jewel (f)*

Was born May 22, 1522, at Buden, in the parish of Berinerber, in Devonshire: he was one of the sixteen divines who disputed in Westminster-Abbey on the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and was made a Commissioner to visit different dioceses, and purge them of popery. In 1560 he was consecrated Bishop of Sarum: when the Queen visited Oxford, in 1565, Bishop Jewel attended her, and moderated the divinity disputations held in her presence. He departed this life September 25, 1571. In a description of Salisbury, in Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1753, vol. 1. page 116, is this added: "But it hath nothing of which it may so justly boast, as of John Jewel, Bishop of this place; the wonder of his age for his knowledge in divinity, and a most strenuous defender of the reformed religion." He built a library adjoining the Cathedral, which his successor furnished with books.

XXXVIII. *Edmund Gheast (g)*

Was consecrated Bishop of Rochester January 21, 1559, and translated from thence to Sarum in 1571; he died February 28, 1578.

XXXIX. *John Piers (b)*

Was Dean of Christchurch, Oxon, and consecrated

(f) 2 Elizabeth.

(g) 14 Elizabeth.

(b) 20 Elizabeth.

Bishop of Sarum in 1578, from whence he was translated in 1588 to the see of York.

XL. *John Coldwell (i)*

Was consecrated Bishop of Sarum December 26, 1591, after three years vacancy in this see; he died October 14, 1596, and lies buried in the choir.

XLI. *Henry Cotton (k)*

Was Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and consecrated Bishop of Sarum, after two years vacancy in the see, November 12, 1598; he died May 7, 1615, and was here interred.

XLII. *Robert Abbot (l)*

Was Doctor and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and consecrated Bishop of Sarum December 3, 1615, and died March 2, 1617, and was here interred.

XLIII. *Martin Fotherby (m)*

Was consecrated April 19, 1618, and died March 1619, and was interred in the Church of All-Souls, Lombard-street, London.

XLIV. *Robert Tounson (n)*

Was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to King James I. He was Dean of West-

(i) 34 Elizabeth,
(m) 16 James I,

(k) 40 Elizabeth.
(n) 18 James I,

(l) 13 James I,

minster,

minster, and consecrated Bishop of Sarum July 9, 1620; he died May 15, 1621, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

XLV. *John Davenant* (o)

Was one of the eminent Divines that King James I. sent to the synod of Dort, in 1618; on his return he was raised to the see of Sarum, and consecrated June 12, 1621, and died April 20, 1641.

XLVI. *Brian Duppa* (p)

Was translated from Chichester in 1641, but never enjoyed any benefit from his see: he was translated to Winchester at the Restoration.

XLVII. *Humphrey Henchman* (q)

Was Precentor of Sarum, and assisted Charles II. both with his courage and advice at the battle of Worcester; at the Restoration he was advanced to this see, and consecrated October 28, 1660, and translated to London September 15, 1663.

XLVIII. *John Earl* (r)

Was translated from Worcester in 1663, and died at Oxford November 17, 1665, aged 65, and lies buried near the altar in Merton Chapel.

(o) 19 James I.
(r) 15 Charles II.

(p) 17 Charles I.

(q) 12 Charles II.

XLIX. *Alex-*

XLIX. *Alexander Hyde (s)*

Was son of Sir Laurence Hyde, and born at Salisbury: he was Fellow of New College, Oxon, and Dean of Winchester. He was consecrated at Oxford December 3, 1665, and died August 22, 1667.

L. *Seth Ward (t)*

Was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1662, and in 1667 was translated to Sarum, the Episcopal Palace of which he repaired at a great expence; he contributed largely towards making the river Avon navigable from Christchurch to Salisbury. The College of Matrons is a permanent monument of his charity and munificence; ten widows of clergymen are here entertained with a very comfortable provision; the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter electing alternately.

Charles II. through Bishop Ward's solicitation, restored the Chancellorship of the Noble Order of the Garter to this see, which had been in lay hands from the time of Cardinal Campegius's deprivation.

He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and for a long time Second President of the same; he died January 6, 1689, aged 72, and lies buried in his Cathedral.

LI. *Gilbert Burnett*

Was consecrated Bishop of Sarum March 31, 1689: this eminent prelate was the author of that excellent

(s) 17 Charles II.

(t) 19 Charles II.

work, the History of the Reformation; and was instrumental in bringing about the Revolution: he died March 17, 1715, aged 72, and was interred in the parish church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, London.

LII. *William Talbot*

Translated from Oxford to Sarum the 23d of April, 1715; and, after six years, removed to the see of Durham.

LIII. *Richard Willis*

Was translated from Gloucester to Sarum, in 1721, and from thence to Winchester.

LIV. *Benjamin Hoadly*

Was born at Westram in Kent, Nov. 14, 1676. In 1715 he was appointed Bishop of Bangor; in 1727 he was translated to Hereford, and from thence to Salisbury in 1723; in 1734 he was removed to Winchester, where he died April 1761, aged 85.—His Lordship's writings are very numerous, and as valuable for their language as the topics there treated.

LV. *Thomas Sherlock*

Was son of Dr. William Sherlock, and born in London 1678; from Eton school he removed to St. Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and in 1704, on the resignation of his father, was appointed Master of the Temple. Dr. Dawes being promoted to the See of York

York in 1714, Dr. Sherlock succeeded him in the Mastership of Catherine-hall; in 1716 he was made Dean of Chichester, and in 1728 was consecrated Bishop of Bangor, from whence he was translated to Sarum in 1738, and in 1748 he was advanced to the See of London. He died 1761, aged 83.

LVI. *John Gilbert*

Was translated from Landaff in 1748, and in 1757 was removed to York.

LVII. *John Thomas*

Was translated from Peterborough 1757, and in 1761 to the see of Winchester.

LVIII. *Robert Drummond*

Was advanced from the Bishopric of St. Asaph to Salisbury, and in the same year was translated to York.

LIX. *John Thomas*

Was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1743, and the next year removed to Lincoln; he was translated to Salisbury in December 1761, and died June 20, 1766.

LX. *John Hume*

Was consecrated Bishop of Bristol in 1756, and removed to the see of Oxford 1758; in 1766 he was translated to Sarum, and died June 27, 1782.

LXI. *The*

LXI. *The Honourable Shute Barrington*

Was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in June 1769, and translated to Sarum in 1782. His Lordship expended incredible sums on his palace and gardens, which were not completed till near three years after his translation; when he immediately set about repairing and beautifying his Cathedral. On the death of the late Dr. Thurlow, in 1791, his Lordship was translated to the see of Durham, and was succeeded by Dr. John Douglas, the present Bishop, translated from Carlisle.

William Tait, M.A.	Chancellor of Church
Francis Doolittle, M.A.	Treasurer
William Whitworth, M.A.	Sacristan
Arthur Coburn, M.A.	Archdeacon of Wilts
Arthur Onslow, D.D.	Berks
James Schelling, D.D.	Sub-Dean
John Selwyn, M.B.	Sub-Chantor

THE CHAPTER.

John Eades, D.D.	The Dean
Mr. Precentor	
Newton Ogley, D.D.	
Walter Keble, M.A.	Canon Residentiary
Robert Price, D.D.	
Charles Mole, M.A.	
Bartholomew, M.A.	

M

A LIST

Mr. Chantor	Patronage
Mr. Chantor	
Mr. Treasurer	
Mr. Archdeacon of Wilts	
Mr. Dean	
Mr. Archdeacon of Sarum	
Mr. Canon	

PREBENDS

A LIST of the DIGNITIES and PREBENDS

OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH of SARUM.

With the Order for the Days of Preaching.

THE BISHOP, DEAN, &C. OF SALISBURY.

The Bishop	—	John Douglas, D. D.
Dean	—	John Ekins, D. D.
Chancellor of Diocese	—	Sir Charles Gould, Knt. LL D.
Precentor	—	Nathaniel Hume, M. A.
Chancellor of Church	—	William Talbot, M. A.
Treasurer	—	Francis Dodsworth, M. A.
Archdeacons of	Sarum	William Whitworth, M. A.
	Wilts	Arthur Coham, M. A.
	Berks	Arthur Onslow, D. D.
Sub-Dean	—	James Stirling Samber, D. D.
Sub-Chanter	—	John Sellwyn, LL. B.

THE CHAPTER.

The Dean	—	John Ekins, D. D.
Canons Residentiary	{	Mr. Precentor Hume.
		Newton Ogle, D. D.
		Walter Kerrich, M. A.
		Robert Price, LL. D.
		Charles Mofs, M. A.
		Barfoot Colton, M. A.

PREACHING DAYS.

Advent Sunday

2

3

4

Christmas Day

1

2

DIGNITIES and PREBENDS.

Mr. Chantor
 Mr. Chancellor
 Mr. Treasurer
 Mr. Archdeacon of *Berks*
 Mr. Dean
 Mr. Archdeacon of *Sarum*
Yatesbury

PREACHING

PREACHING DAYS.

DIGNITIES and PREBENDS.

Sundays after Epiphany

1

2

3

4

Septuagesima

Sexagesima

Quinquagesima

Sundays in Lent.

1

2 Alternately }

3

4

5

6

Good Friday

Easter Day

Sundays after Easter

1

2

3

4

5

6

Whit Sunday

Trinity Sunday

Sundays after Trinity

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

Mr. Archdeacon of *Wilts**Highworth**Winterborne Erles**Durnford**Slape**Alton Austral**Fordington and Wrington**Teynton Regis**Ruscomb**Gillingham Minor**Gillingham Major**Highworth**Warminster**Straton**Ilfracomb*

Mr. Dean

Mr. Chantor

Mr. Chancellor

Mr. Treasurer

Mr. Archdeacon of *Berks*Mr. Archdeacon of *Sarum*Mr. Archdeacon of *Wilts*

Mr. Dean

*Shipton**Netherbury in Eccl.**Grantham Aust.**Grantham Bor.**Chute and Cheshenbury**Bedminster and Redcliffe**Grimstone and Yatminster**Wilsford and Woodford**Bemminster Prima**Netherhaven**Bemminster Secunda**Netherbury in terra**Bishopston**Yatminster Prima**Lime and Halstock**Combe and Harnham**Teynton Regis**Alton Borealis**Torleton*

PREACHING DAYS.

Sundays after Trinity

19

20

21

22

23

24

Saint Paul

Saint Barnabas

These three Prebends have
no preaching turn

Potterne
Heytesbury,
Bricklesworth,
Calne

are annexed to the

DIGNITIES and PREBENDS.

Yatminster Secunda
Chardstock
Husborn and Burbige
Uffcombe
Bitton
Preston
Mr. Subdean
Mr. Subchantor
Major Pars Altaris
Minor Pars Altaris
Stratford

Bishopric
Deanry
Chancellorship
Treasurership

E R R A T A.

Page 23, line 10—dele (*which is now under reparation*)

— 23, — 12—read *The Chister, which is now under reparation, is, &c.*

— 32, — 10—for *was* read *were*.

— 46, — 7—for *Institie* read *Iustitie*.

— 49, — 7—for *North* read *South*.

— 60, — 6—for *pungency* read *spongion* *nest*.

— 79, — 14—for 1727 read 1721.

— 80, — 5—for 1738 read 1734.



